the a district without the said after

THE GREAT LAKE OF PITCH

THE CHARGE OF STREET GREET.

Of a pattern of the same of the same

way, you must see deep ruts worn in the asphalt road by the ox carts that carry the stuff down to the coast.

"My boatmen did not care to make the journey up the hill, as the lake was an old story to them; but the offer of a small coin induced one of the boys to act as my guide, and we set off on foot for the lake. It was natural, of course, that they should make this road of asphalt, plenty of the material being at hand; but it seemed odd to be walking in the confines of civilization over the sort of pavement that at home we see only in the parks and the best streets. There was one feature about it, though that we do not find in the parks. The ox carts, as I just said, wear deep ruts init. On every level spot these ruts are filled with rain water. There is also a brownish dust that comes from the running of heavy wheels over the road, and this dust settles upon the road itself that it is impossible to distinguish them. The natural result was that before we had gone far we had both had a dozen falls and were waterwanted at least as high as the knees.

"At the beginning we found a few negro huts on the right hand side, and on the left a thick growth of low bush. On each side was a guiter, in which there was every indication that the pitch is slowly making its way down to the sea. Indeed, the same thing was nediceable in the road itself. Every hol sun makes the stuff so soft that it moves almost imperceptibly down the hill, and frequent repairs are necessary. The actions of the material is hardly compacible with the dust I have mentioned, and I do not undertake to asplain the discrepancy: I only know that they are both facts. We were soon beyond the huts, and all twestiges of civilization except the road, and the higher we went the more pitch there was in the sain. No one could visit that he mich on the short is not this part the lake.

As we neared the top all the surrounding ground hegan to lock this a rough asphalt pave

he lake.

As we neared the jop all the surrounding round began to look like a rough asphalt pave-sent with very soundy vegetation. The lake and is not visible until the summit of the bill reached. On the right to a night depression.

from the shluing nich so furiously that, in spite of umbrella and broad-brimmed hat, the crosser is sure to be badly scorohed. The islands, however, lead on to greater things beyond; to the very fountain-head of the lake, where the soft pitch, fresh from below, is ever cozing to the surface. It is not necessary for the guide to tell a visitor when he is approaching this place; he finds it out for himself. Oh, the smell of it! Sulphur and brimstone and kerosene oil and sulphuretted hydrogen combined! If you could take all the asphalt pavements in New York and put them in a bag, and beat the bag and then put your head in it von would get a faint idea of the perfume of that part of the lake. There is a sulphury-looking foam that colors the pitch yellow and white, and gas babbles arise from both vitch and water.

"In the openings between the "mushrooms' fresh pitch was constantly oozing out, and in the places where we stood it was so soft that we sank in as into mud. I could hardly get over the idea that the fresh pitch coming out must be hot, and that it must burn the bare feet of my guide. That is a very natural impression, but, of course, an erroneous one. The pitch underneath is no more hot than coal in a mine is hot; it is only when lying on the surface under the sun that it becomes heated.

"Naturally you will ask," Where does this fresh pitch go to that is constantly oozing out? Nowhere. It presses back the "mushrooms' closer together, fills up what vacant spaces it can find, and takes life with true tropical carelessness. If it cannot find foot room to-day, by to-morrow some more of the edges of the lake may have melted and run over, and then there will be room for more crowding. And why, instead of all this pushing, does it not rise into the air and form columns, and pyramids and things? I was foolish enough to ask myself that question at first, and perhaps it may occur to you. Minply because it is the weight of the hard surface himself by his boot straps, without soling them, for the fresh pitch hy and mo

### TWO TOPEKA REMINISCENCES.

A Telegraph Pole That Became a Tree, and a Peculiar Sign. "There were two features of Topeka fifteen years ago that always particularly interested me," said the reformed Jayhawker. "One was the great cottonwood tree that stood within the

sidewaik line in Kansas avenue, between Firth and Sixth streets, one of the most active business quarters of the city. Its history, con-firmed by all old residents, was that it had firmed by all old residents, was that it had originally been a telegraph pole, set these when the wires first came to the city, and (gnoring the purpose the linemen had in view, and feeling itself planted in fertile Kansas soil, took root, put forth branches and, like Topsy, growed. Its foliage darkened several office and store fronts, and its branches in their exuberant growth were constantly threatening to break window giass and push down walls, but the sentiment in favor of its preservation was so strong that it was protected until through decay it became necessary to cut it down.

The other thing which struck my fancy was the sign, on Kansas avenue, in front of an establishment for cleaning and dying clothes, which read:

"Whether or not the writer of the sign had reade an orthographical mis-dot at saint must be left to conjecture, but read literally, it would seem to be an original way of saying that the devil is not as black as he is painted."

Caspets and Huge Sold at Comperthwest's,

# WHAT IS NERVOUSNESS?

WOMEN DISCUSS THE SUBJECT BEFORE SOROSIS.

German's Besignation of the Attment as "Americantita"-Have Americans More Nervous Energy than Other Peoplet-The Influence of Heredity - Injurious Effects Upon Women of Ten Brinking.

The members and guests of Sorosis assembled t Sherry's yesterday afternoon, as handsomely gowned and entitingly serene as if the celestial arch were not dripping moisture in such generous quantities. It was the club's second social gathering of the season, and 'the usual luncheon and an excellent programme of entertainment had been provided. But Soronis always considers the educational and progressive principles upon which it is founded, and sooms to offer only physical and emotional entertainment at its gatherings. So there is always some sound mental food Sesides, and yesterday this was given in the form of four papers upon the ques-tion presented by the Committee on Science for

This was: "What are the causes of the nervousness of the present generation?" The presentation of the question was made by Miss May Florence Park, who said that the word nervousness meant exactly the reverse to-day from the significance it commonly carried in ancient times, which was force and strength.
"The nerves of the present generation," said

she, "seem to have lost a certain vital quality and gained a delicate sensitiveness that often results in a morbid or highly strung mental condition, which is detrimental to the individual. People find their nerves tingling under the lash of a fin de siècle civilization, and still, if most of us should express a choice between the pleasure and pain of oversensitive nerves and the spathy of a dull, unresponsive organization, I think we would give preference to the former But I am only to play the fool's part to-day and ask the question, which the wise women are to answer, and we will now hear from Dr. M. F. De Hart." Dr. De Hart took up the question from the

point of climatic influence. "The tendency of civilization," said Dr. De Hart, " is to a stronger belief in the universality of law and order. We must consider the power of

"The tendency of civilization," said Dr. De Hart, "is to a stronger belief in the universality of law and order. We must consider the power of fundamental causes, one of which is the relation that exists between man and nature." She then spoke of the action of the external phenomena of nature upon man, the influence exerted upon the human mind by the conditions of the soil and the climate. In countries where the ground is rich in vegretation, ureducing an abundance of natural foods with very little cultivation, and where the climate is even, the inhabitants become sluggish and indolent. In such countries as Asia and Expt extremes of poverty and riches are found.

"The influence of our climate and soil," said Dr. De Hart, "tends to make us industrious. The sudden changes of climate produce electricity, which gives us restlessness, and this brings desire for activity. With our climate it would be a mistake to cut off the various avenues of activity which are an outlet for this restlessness. True, we have lost the simplicity of the ancient Greeks, with whom a sheep's head costing sivents, a glass of wine, and a silice of cucumber was a meal for six epicures.

"The education of girls too often stimulates the imagination to excess," said she, "and neglects the reasoning faculties. Music and all the other arts are taught them as being things adapted to them, while mathematics and the sclences are too generally neglected. This stimulated imagination often brings a reproach upon womankind. Women are by nature deductive reasoners. They cannot see as far as a man, but they can see more clearly and with greater rapidity."

Dr. De Hart said that eminent physicians declared nervousness to be most common in the northern and eastern parts of our country. She said the climate was not to blame. It was the violation of physical laws. Nervousness was sometimes "put on," as it had been considered fashionable to be delicate. "But," said she, "physical culture is very fashionable at present, and women are beginning to appreciate the

shopping and dissipating in one day than her grandmother did in a week. It is high time the question should be discussed by the ninetcenth century people as to how long they can stand this mental and physical strain. Our immediate ancestors did not consume quite all their nervous force, but I fear we will leave little else than nervous prostration to our descendants. Dr. Mary E. Bond talked of the effect of stimulants and narcotics upon the nerves. She said that a celebrated German physician had termsd nervousness. "Americanitis." Dr. Lyons of Bloomingdale, however, said she, had declared that Americans possess a higher standard of nervous energy than any other people, and are capable of sustaining greater pressure of mental activity. He also had said that more than one-half of the immates of the asylum were of foreign birth, or direct descendants of foreign parents. Dr. Bond said that although the use of all narcotics was injurious, their effects were

foreign birth, or direct descendants of foreign parents. Dr. Bond said that although the use of all narcotics was injurious, their effects were much modified by habits of life.

"The placid Turk," said she, "is addicted to his coffee and pipe, the stolid German to his beer, the English to alcoholic drinks, the Chlinese to opium, and the French to their wines. Our nation cannot be said to be intemperate in one particular thing. We are intemperate in all things. Overactivity in any direction means enhaustion. We lack repose. The demands upon our strength cause us to take stimulants. They do us no good, only give us the ability to draw drafts upon our future strength by paralyzing the guard set at the door of our nervous force, the cry of body and brain for rest. The tea and coffee drinking of women is more injurious than the wine and tobacco of men. The effect of the tobacco is rather to deaden the nervous activity and lessen the tension. The change from tea drinking among women to the cigarette is a very easy one.

"Children suffer from an overuse of meat

than the wine and tobacco of men. The effect of the tobacco is rather to deaden the nervous activity and lessen the tension. The change from tea drinking among women to the cigarette is a very easy one.

"Children suffer from an overuse of meat diet, and tea and coffee. They are awakened from sleep which they ought to have, and are sent to school under the stimulus of coffee and beefsteak, there to suffer further from the stimulus of emulation."

Dr. Bond said that the idea of resting the brain by working the body was a fallacy, as many gymnastic exercises required the use of the brain. Then she impressed upon her hearn. The she word never hearn the she word in the she word never had det in its relation to man and the she in the she interest of the she word in the she interest of the she word in the she interest of the she word in the she interest of the she in the she in

# HORRIBLE SUFFERING.

RAISED FROM COMPLETE HELP. LESSNESS.

Some of the Dangers which Constantly Threaten Us-How Bad Blood and Its Terrible Diseases Lead to Death,

If your blood is bad you are never safe. Rheumatism, cancer, and scrotnia result directly from diseased conditions of the blood, shd as long as these terrible complaints lurk in your system you are treading on a volcano which may at any instant break forth and

destroy your life.

Rheumatism is a most dreaded disease because it affects the heart and causes serious and deadly heart complaints. If you value your life and health don't neglect such diseases a moment. You cannot too quickly seek relief. Read the frightfully narrow escape of Mr. T. H. Roleau of Essex Junction, Vt.: "For three years I was terribly afflicted with a most severe case of rheumatism. For twenty-

three months I could not walk a step, and I

never expected to walk or work again. I was completely helpless and suffered the most horrible agony.

"No man in these parts ever suffered as I did. I took everything that I ever heard of, but never found anything that did me the slightest good until I began the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.



MR. T. H. ROLEAU.

"And now comes the most wonderful part of all. In a short time this spiendid medicine made me completely well. It is the best remedy I ever saw or heard of, for it raised me from a condition of utter helpiesaness and constant agony to perfect health. It saved my ability to work which was entirely gone. I san now entirely well and strong, and I owe my health and my life to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I advise everybody to use it."

If you healtate longer about taking this wonderful medicine after reading such a strong testimonial as that, you do not deserve to get well. Bad blood is flithy as well as terrible. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy makes it pure and rich, giving a beautiful complexion and spiendid health.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th st., New York city. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional care, and you can consult him or write to him about your case, freely and without charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure, possessed by no other medicine in the world.—Ade. MR. T. H. ROLEAU.

of Detroit, Vice-President of the National Woman's Council: Mrs. Sherman of Petroit. Mrs. F. P., Bagley of the Chicago Woman's Club, Mrs. Stump, ex-Treasurer of the San Francisco Sorosis: Mrs. McGrew, President of the Passate Woman's Club: Mrs. Anatics of Hochester, Mrs. J. L. Hayen, Mrs. Pelhan Mason, Mrs. George H. Wooster, Miss. Frances Lake, Mrs. Hume, Miss Kthne, Mrs. Martha D. Woodward, Mrs. Connor, M. D., of Detroit, Mrs. Hoole of Brooklyn, and Mrs. H. J. Hollenberg, President of the Arkansas Andrew Jackson's Hermitage Association. Mrs. Chika Sakurgi, a Japanese, who was delegate from Japas to the W. C. T. U. World's Conveyution spoke a few words regarding the progress of women in her native country.

# LIGHTENING LITERATURE.

A Sweet Old Lady's Recipe for Reducing the Weight of Magazines, They were complaining of the weight of the

current magazines and saying that they tired the hands in holding them, when a sweet old lady in the next seat leaned forward and said: "Excuse me, my dears, but I have suffered from the same thing you are speaking of. There is a remedy, however. Strip off the advertisements of the back and front, leaving one sheet for the protection of the magazine proper, and then hammer down the spikey thing they bind with nowadays. I generally use the back of an old hairbrush. You'll find when you've done so that the magazine has been reduced about one half in bulk and weight. Look," and the sweet old lady held up the November number of the Harptury, which had been treated in the manner she had described. "Why it looks like a shorn poodle," said one of them, laughing.

"Heft it," said the sweet old lady.

So one of them "hefted" it, and the next minute there was the sound of parting leaves in the next seat and then of sundry thumps.

"Look," said one of them, "we banged in our spike things with our heels."

"Anything at a pinch," said the sweet old lady, and then all three settled down to read their much lightened literature.

THE FOX WAS GAME,

But the Eagle Killed Him Though It Died in Doing It. SEABURY SETTLEMENT, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Sam Jones set a trap for a fox the other day at the upper end of the old Frazier clearing. When he went to see if he had caught anything yesterday he found that the trap was gone, notwith-standing it had been secured by a chain and a standing it had been secured by a chain and a heavy staple driven into a log alongside. The chain had been broken off, and fox tracks led away, leaving a tolerably plain trail in the dead leaves. This trail Sam followed until he got to a small opening some dozens of rods away, where on the moss lay his fox, dead and holding fast by the throat in its laws a dead eagle.

The wagle, in sailing over the woods, had seen the caught fox, and had swooped down upon it, but the fox, though crippled by the trap, had made a good fight, and had killed his assailant while yielding up his own life.

The fox, with the eagle in its mouth and the trap on its leg, will form one of the most pseculiar groups in the local taxidermist's collection of mounted birds and beasts.

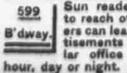
### A DISILLUSIONING. The Junesque Passenger and the Mundane Quality of Her Remarks,

She was indeed a magnificent creature, and when she got on the Fourth avenue car everybody turned to look at her. An elderly lady, already in the car, knew the gorgeous creation and made way for her at her side. The Philistine of a car conductor brutally asked her for a time of a car conductor brutally asked her for a fara, and she paid him like an ordinary mortal. She wore a white doeskin cape, a soft gray dress, and a black hat of cavallar proportions. The thick coils of her bronze-black hair were transfixed with a happy tortoles shell pin of wriggly shape; the brow under the shedow of her hat was broad and Junosaque, and the eyes beneath the shadow of her brows were like two limpled brown pools. Her nose was an American classic; the upper lip curied back like the petal of a white hyacinth, and her mouth was as tender as a young girl's first love dream. And from this mouth there dropped these pearls:

"I find it best to sew the revers back with stout thread and then fix the hooks and eyes.

A Legacy for Corporal Hancon.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Corporal J. Hanson of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, in the suburbs of this city, has just received definite word from Denmark that there received definite word from Denmark that there has been bequesthed him \$100,000. Hanson, who is an expert in field fortifications and artillery, has been in the army a number of years. Recently he took an examination for promotion to a Second Lieutenancy, passing satisfactorily in all branches except English. He has appealed to the Secretary of War for another examination in this branch. If he is successful he will remain in this branch, if not, he will leave the United States service and enlist in the Japanese army for active duty.



Sun readers who wish to reach other Sun readers can leave their advertisements here at regular office rates at any

### NOT THE WIDOW'S SUITOR.

GEORGE P. WHEEDON TESTIFIES IN THE BENTLEY CASE.

He Says Mrs. Bentley and He Were Re-hearding a Play When Mer Son Peter Saw Ster in His Arms-Mrs. Bentley's Habits, More testingeny was taken yesterday after-noon in the suit before Chancellor Mctill in Jersey City to remove the wealthy widow Bentley from the guardianship of her younger children. The plaintiffs in the suit are the elder children, one of whom is the wife of Lawyer Warren Dixon, a son of Supreme Court Justice Dixon. The allegation is that the buxom, hand-soms widow is not a proper person to have charge of the children. At the previous hear-ings her daughters, Eleanor and Emily, testified that she was addicted to flirting and drinking beer and whiskey. The elder children were also

that she was addicted to flirting and drinking beer and whiskey. The elder children were also afraid that she contemplated marriage with George P. Wheedon, a young and impecunious society man, who was paying her devoted attention.

The first witness yesterday was Herman E. Timmer, a saloon keeper on Bergen avenue, near the Hentley mansion. He denied that Mrs. Bentley had ever sent to his place for beer or any kind of liquor. Patrick Fitzpatrick, the head gardener, testified that he had never heard Parker, Mrs. Bentley's youngest son, use profane language, and the boy was with him very frequently. Annie Moriarity, a nurse in the house, said she had never seen Mrs. Bentley family, was called to the stand. He answered questions in such a flippant manner that Chancellor McGill found it necessary to rebuke him. Wheedon testified that Eleanor, who is now Mrs. Dixon, was the first member of the family he became acquainted with. Afterward he met Emily, who is engaged to Dr. Rector. The first trouble in the family after he became a regular visitor occurred when he and Mrs. Bentley were rehearsing a play. During the rehearsal it was necessary for him to clasp Mrs. Bentley in his arms. Her son Peter became indignant, and ran out to get a policeman. The witness said he never saw Mrs. Bentley drink whiskey. The first drink he ever had in the house was with Emily. Dr. Rector used to go out with a pitcher or can for beer, and he and Emily and the witness drank it. He was not engaged to Mrs. Bentley, and they had never talked of marriage.

Richard Bentley, who has stood by his mother in all her troubles, testified that she had always been very kind to him. The hearing was addourned to Nov. 19.

A JERSEYMAN IN THE ADIRONDACKS

He Stopped Slashing Around After Getting a Lesson in Jacking Deer, RAGGED LAKE STREAM, Nov. 3 .- It wasn't so much the fact that this man came from Jersey as the noisy way he sloshed around after the dogs had begun to make music, that marked him as a target for the guides. During the summer months one may bang around with a shotgun or even wear a loud golf suit in the Adirondacks, but when the hunting season opens things are different.

It was a novel experience for this Jerseyman He had read somewhere that deer could be coaxed by waving a piece of red fiannel on the end of a ramrod. He brought with him other exclusive information about deer hunting, and he accumulated a lot more before he had been

he accumulated a lot more before he had been in camp a day.

The Old Man brought back to camp the first reliable information about the Jerseyman. The dogs were all in, and two large does swung from a pole in front of the big wall tent.

'I'm going back to Upper Canada for my venison after this," said the Old Man, as he trudged into camp, glanced at the deer, and began pumping the shells out of his. 44.

What's worrying you, Pop?" asked the guide.

trudged into camp, glanced at the deer, and began pumping the shells out of his .44.

"What's worrying you, Pop?" asked the guide.

"By crimmus," said the Old Man, with a vicious pump at his gun, "there's too much sloshing around in these woods. I thought I'd struck a county fair when I got to the Twin Brooks. It was my day for a shot, and there was one coming straight toward me. Dandy was bustling him down Sugar Loaf, straight for the Twins, when along came that Jerseyman in a boat. He rattled his oars, stood up to look around, and took a shot at a black duck a thousand yards away. Then he landed just below me and built a big fire. He whistled and he yelled at me. Dandy's race wheeled and made toward the pond. Half an hour later I heard the shooting over there. Now, that was my deer, fair and square, before that Jerseyman came along with his brass band. What's he in the woods for at tits time of the year? That's what I want to know."

When the Jerseyman returned, cold and disgusted, he declared that there was no use of running dogs after deer in such weather.

"You are right," said the guide, "and we'll have to lack a few to-night."

"That's what I was going to propose," said the Jerseyman, "I've read a lot about Jacking deer. You paddie right onto them in the dark, and when you see two balls of fire it's their eyes, and you up with your gun and hang goes your deer."

Two men who had heard this suggestion of jacking deer in October went out to laugh at a funny looking tree that grew in front of the tent. The guide looked soltenn, and the Old Man stopped pumping his empty gun.

"Sposin you go out and jack one to-night," said the Old Man, "and show us how to do it."

"Well, I don't mind," said the Jerseyman, carelessly.

Sherry, the guide, and the Old Man had a consultation.

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Before Sherry and the Jerseyman started out in a boat to jack deer that night the Old Man stole away from camp with a lantern and a wooden box that had once contained soap. There were two holes bored in the front of the box. It would make a good enough imitation of a deer skulking along the bank to fool this particular Jerseyman, and the Old Man didn't may be seen from the water were two balls of fire miles to located in the box and the seen from the water were two balls of fire.

Sherry knew his business and he kept warm padding. The Jerseyman, with the jack light on his head, was curled up in the front of the boat, wrapped in a big coat, but very cold. For two hours the boat gilded noiselessly down the river with the jack light searching the shore. The Jerseyman was losing patience. Sherry ran the boat up the outlet and into the pond. As it rounded the point he gave the boat a little shake. The Jerseyman looked back.

"There you are, whispered the guide as he swung the boat gently toward shore.

The Jerseyman recognized the "two balls of fire." He had read about them before, The boat gilded through the water without a sound. There wasn't even a drip from the guide's paddle sa he worked it noiselessly back and forth in the water. Sherry gave another impatient double-barrelled in his lack in the process of the point he gave with backshot, to be a shoulder and fired had be a seen for the point he gave with backshot, to be a shoulder and fired his particular sognification of the water with a scap bor riddled with buckshot, to be a shoulder and fired his particular sognification of the point he gave with the form of the boat. When he got up the light were gone.

"I've got him whoop! Whoop! Hurrah! I told you I'd get him who had here the boak to camp for a lantern."

The Old Man was

susprise you if you know values. You are never surer cannot be of getting the host cheapest excepting when you "BUY OF THE MARKEL"

CEO.C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, 47 West 234 Ht.

Near Broadway.

"Beg pardon?" said the elevated railroad guard, as he inclined his ear to a man who had just asked a question in tones scarcely audible; and it wasn't affectation, either, but downright politoness. The question repeated, the guard answered it; and then he called the station which the train was approaching, and he called it with such distinctness of utterance that even a stranger could have understood him.



THE LOTUS POND IN NOVEMBER. Its Floweriess Water Jungle, Goldfish, and

Aquatic Sparrows

Autumn's changes in the plants and foliage of Central Park have not spared the lotus pond nestling in its sunny nook beneath the high bank and wall opposite West 101st street. Seen from the rustic footbridge at its outlet this muddy water sheet has a beauty as striking of its kind in November as in its verdurous and flowering glories of midsummer. In the foreground the round, native water lily leaves rest as flat as shadows upon the dark, unruffled water. The brown, bare forest trees on the right and left are interspersed with the bright red and rel-low of trees which still retain their foliage. At the head of the pond, sgainst the background of the high, wooded bank and wall, the great willow, green as in summer, hangs pendant boughs over the water, and before it spreads the dense water jungle of lotus lily plants a full half acre in extent.

Upon slender stalks, rising five or six feet above the water standing upright and strong, the great leaves, some green and held proudly aloft, others darkly discolored and drooping. aloft, others darkly discolored and drooping, still remain as reminders of the summer, white only the seed vessels held upward like cups re-main of the glorious white and pink tinted lilles that crowned the green stalks and decked

the pond in festal beauty in July and August.
Into that dense thicket of stalks and leaves
covering the eye can penetrate but a few feet,
and so suggestive of the tropics is the scene. that in the warm sunshine, which even a late autumn day may send down into this favored spot, one would scarcely be surprised to see a crocodile's snout appear, or a water boa to writhe out from this aquatic jungle. What he does see at this season is the commotion in the water caused by fish startled at his approach, and then he becomes aware that those glowing red gleams just below the surface, so numerous among the stalks are gold fish of a lustre and beauty such as one looks for in vain in the glass globes and fountain basins with which these fish generally are associated. Placed here some years ago, they have thriven and multiplied until now they abound throughout the pond. In the opening spring and late autumn they swim among the lotus lily stalks near shore. In warm weather they seek the middle deptils of the water and are seldom seen. Among them on terms of amity swim little carp, their dull tints barely discernible in the similar hues of the muddy water.

Until the first freezing of the pond the lotus stalks will stand, slowly fading and dying. Then at the chill grasp of ice they and their leaves will fail and separate, lying prone as they have fallen, while the semi-spherical seed vessels with their queerly perforated tops, like pepper loxes, will be blown about by the winas over the frozen surface.

Following the invasion of the pond by the lotus, both pond and lotus plants are being crowded out by a third element, the land—earth washed in from the shores at the two points, at the head and on the south side of the pond where two little streams flow in. What three years ago was a little delta of an area of a few square feet at the head of the bond is now a peninsula of sand and gravel several square rods in extent, which has forced its way among the lotus plants, making an open space where formerly these water illies grew thickly. The same thing has occurred at the south inlet, where also a dense growth of that marsh plant known as the cat-tail has pushed far ou; total spot, one would scarcely be surprised to see a crocodile's snout appear, or a water boa to

sherry Knew his business, and he had walked his man over loss and through swamps to the foot of Owl's Head and back.

"I know I hit him," said the Jerseyman as he relied up in his biankets. "I saw his horns plaining before I freed. I'm never nervous ahooting at deer. Very curious where he went to."

"No 'tain't," said the Old Man. "I brought your deer in."

"I the guide's tent," said the Old Man, and the whole camp marched with the Jerseyman to see his deer. On the camp table was the soap box with the holes bored in it, and beside it was the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the wasn't good the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the world of the land to functering with the near him foot.

"W-w-w-wbat the—" And then he saw the back het make the long at make the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the broken lantern. It wasn't necessary to chop at the world of the land to functering with the near him foot.

"W-w-w-wbat the—" And then he saw the saw that the lantern of the land to functering with the near him foot.

"He'll as I have said the Old Man. "And it don't reckon he'll be so rambunctions. If it hadn't thought there was good stuff in him it wouldn't have taken the trouble. Givesy this provide the lock that it as a large of mind. The only characteristic saw th

### Tas Polite Suard.

# NEW YORK'S FISH SHOW.

THE CASTLE GARDEN AQUARIUM NEARLY FINISHED.

It Will He One of the Great Aquartums in the World, If Not the Greatest-New York Has Peculiar Advantages for Such a Display-Some Fish in the Pools.

The pools in the aquarium at Castle Garden are now completed and in use. Some of the wall tanks are finished and work is going for-ward on the rest. It is hoped to open the aquarium by the last of December, but the opening may be delayed. When completed the institution at Castle Garden will be one of the great aquariums of the world, if not the greatest. In its various appliances, it will be the most perfectly equipped, and it will probably have greater accommodations for a larger number of species than any other. The circular form of the building is familiar. It lends itself happily to the requirements of an squarium and to the attraction and spectacular

effect in the display. On the floor there is one great central, round pool. 38 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep. Surrounding the great pool are six other pools, each 28 feet in length and 3 feet deep. These are oblong pools and conform in shape to the outline of the great central pool. The pools are built of hard red brick laid in cement, faced with red tiles. They are topped with a wide coping or rim of cut bluestone, and are lined with white porcelain tiles. All the pools and all the fixed tanks rest upon foundations of their own, so that they shall not be affected by any possible settling of the building.

There are ninety-four wall tanks, and of

smaller glass tanks there will be a considerable number. The wall tanks are in two tiers, ex-tending around the building, except upon the eastern or park side, where the entrance is situated, and upon the western or seaward side, where the boilers and filters are placed. The ground floor tanks are built of brick, the gallery tier of slate; all are lined, like the pools, with white porcelain tiles. The lower tanks are from 5 to 716 feet in width and 5 feet in depth. The upper tanks vary from 3 feet to 5 feet in width, and are 4 feet in depth. On the ground tier some of the tanks are joined in groups of two, making practically a single tank 10 feet in length. One looks over the rim into the pools; the fish in the tanks are seen through a front of plate glass. The tanks on the north side of the building are designed for fresh water fishes; those on the south side for salt.

The gallery platform is 10 feet or more in width. Exce; t for supporting pillars, the central space of the building is clear from the floor to the lofty roof. On the eastern side of the building over the entrance are the office of the aquarium, another and larger room which may be used for square feet at the head of the could now a peculiant or sand and gravel several square the lottes plants, making an open way among the lottes where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south inlet, where also does not record of the south of the pool are of the does not have great times, and they may be seen the great leaves. The locality seems to have developed in them a strong aquate instinct, the proof the stream is 'ye in the way of the south of the pool are all for sait water. There are now on hand the proof of the stream is 'ye in the water of the pool are all for sait water. There are now on hand the proof of the stream is 'ye in the water of the sair that is the condition that is the open of the sair that is the open of the sair that is the sair that is the open of the sair that is the offending member. Ye asked to to of girls why they do it—oh, biess you! I do it myself—and they have all denied the failure, but when a committee of investigation was appointed the verdict always was that the left foot was turned in, and that it was turned in the processor of the skirs but the would after build be a strong the sair that is the open of the sair that is the common fault of investigation was not consciousness, as we should for its sair with the propose of the sair that the left foot was turned in disgrace and weakly continued to too in, when the propose of the sair that is a such as a such as of the propose of the sair that it was turned in the propose of the sair that the sair that educational purposes, and perhaps for the dis-play of fish in smaller tanks; and still another, a smaller room, which is to be used as a dissect-

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